

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

MARCUS BECERRA, *et al.*

**Case No.: 4:11-CV-03586 YGR**

## Plaintiffs,

VS.

## **RADIOSHACK CORPORATION, *et al.*,**

**Defendant(s).**

**ORDER DENYING MOTIONS OF DEFENDANT  
AND OF PLAINTIFFS FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT**

Plaintiffs Marcus Becerra, Natalie Ciebrant, Phillip Dietro, and Ariel Gonzalez (collectively “Plaintiffs”) bring this action, individually and on behalf of a putative class,<sup>1</sup> against Defendant RadioShack Corporation (“RadioShack” or “Defendant”) for failure to reimburse them for uniforms. Plaintiffs allege four claims: (1) common law failure to reimburse expenses/provide required uniform; (2) violation of California’s Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”); (3) violation of California Labor Code section 2802; and (4) violation of California Labor Code section 1198.

Defendant RadioShack has filed a Motion for Summary Judgment of all claims on the grounds that RadioShack's dress requirements do not constitute a uniform and RadioShack is not required to reimburse its employees for expenses incurred in complying with those dress

<sup>1</sup> No class has been certified in this action, nor has class certification yet been sought by any party.

1 requirements. Plaintiffs oppose Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment and affirmatively move  
2 for summary judgment on their reimbursement claim under Labor Code section 2802.

3 The Court heard the parties' arguments on September 25, 2012, and took the matter under  
4 submission.

5 Having carefully considered the papers submitted, the admissible evidence, and the pleadings  
6 in this action, and for the reasons set forth below, the Court hereby **DENIES** Defendant's Motion for  
7 Summary Judgment and **DENIES** Plaintiffs' Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment.

## 9 **BACKGROUND**

10 The following facts are undisputed unless otherwise stated. Plaintiffs are former sales team  
11 employees of Defendant RadioShack Corporation who operated or managed RadioShack Target  
12 Mobile kiosks within Target retail stores across California. (Defendant's Separate Statement of  
13 Facts [Dkt No. 46-2] and evidence cited therein [hereinafter, "DF"], Fact 5.) Plaintiffs and other  
14 RadioShack Target Mobile employees were required to comply with RadioShack's Target Mobile  
15 Dress Guidelines ("the Guidelines"). (DF, Fact 1.) The Guidelines require male retail team  
16 members working at these kiosks to wear pants that are "Dockers-style chinos" or "twills" in  
17 "traditional khaki only." (DF, Fact 4.) Female retail team members are required to wear either pants  
18 that are "Dockers-style chinos" or "twills" in "traditional khaki only," or skirts in "twill or wool" that  
19 are in "[t]raditional khaki only[.]" (DF Fact 4.) Defendant does not provide such clothing nor does  
20 it reimburse retail team members for its cost. (Plaintiffs' Responsive Separate Statement And  
21 Statement of Undisputed Facts In Support of Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt No. 47-1]  
22 and evidence cited therein [hereinafter "PF"], Fact 8.)

## 26 **STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO THIS MOTION**

27 A party may move for summary judgment on a "claim or defense" or "part of . . . a claim or  
28 defense." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Summary judgment is appropriate when there is no genuine dispute

1 as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Any party  
2 seeking summary judgment bears the initial burden of identifying those portions of the pleadings and  
3 discovery responses that demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact. *Celotex Corp.*  
4 *v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Material facts are those that might affect the outcome of the  
5 case. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby. Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). A dispute as to a material fact is  
6 “genuine” if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving  
7 party. *Id.* When deciding a summary judgment motion, a court must view the evidence in the light  
8 most favorable to the nonmoving party and draw all justifiable inferences in its favor. *Anderson*, 477  
9 U.S. at 255; *Hunt v. City of Los Angeles*, 638 F.3d 703, 709 (9th Cir. 2011).

11 Where the moving party will have the burden of proof at trial, it must demonstrate  
12 affirmatively that no reasonable trier of fact could find other than for the moving party. *Soremekun*  
13 *v. Thrifty Payless, Inc.*, 509 F.3d 978, 994 (9th Cir. 2007). On an issue where the nonmoving party  
14 will bear the burden of proof at trial, the moving party can prevail merely by pointing out the  
15 absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party’s case. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324-25. If the  
16 moving party meets its initial burden, the opposing party must then set out specific facts showing the  
17 existence of a genuine issue for trial in order to defeat the motion. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 250; *see*  
18 *also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c), (e).

21 Here, both Plaintiffs and Defendant seek summary judgment. In order to prevail on their  
22 motion, Plaintiffs must demonstrate affirmatively that it has proven each element of their claim for  
23 reimbursement under Labor Code section 2802. *See S. California Gas Co. v. City of Santa Ana*, 336  
24 F.3d 885, 888 (9th Cir. 2003) (noting that the party with the burden of persuasion at trial must  
25 establish “beyond controversy every essential element of its” claim). Defendant, to succeed on its  
26 motion, must identify the absence of evidence to support Plaintiffs’ case. *See Nissan Fire & Marine*  
27 *Ins. Co., Ltd. v. Fritz Cos, Inc.*, 210 F.3d 1099, 1102 (9th Cir. 2000) (“A moving party without the

1 ultimate burden of persuasion at trial . . . has both the initial burden of production and the ultimate  
2 burden of persuasion on a motion for summary judgment”). “If a moving party fails to carry its  
3 initial burden of production, the nonmoving party has no obligation to produce anything, even if the  
4 nonmoving party would have the ultimate burden of persuasion at trial.” *Id.* at 1102-03.  
5 Accordingly, if neither party can meet their burden of persuasion, both parties’ motions for summary  
6 judgment must be denied.  
7

## 8 DISCUSSION

9 California Labor Code section 2802(a) requires that “[a]n employer shall indemnify his or her  
10 employee for all necessary expenditures or losses incurred by the employee in direct consequence of  
11 the discharge of his or her duties, or of his or her obedience to the directions of the employer.” In  
12 addition to the Labor Code provisions, the California Industrial Welfare Commission or “IWC” has  
13 both constitutional and statutory authority to adopt industry-wide “wage orders” prescribing the  
14 minimum wages, maximum hours, and standard conditions of employment for employees in  
15 California. *Indus. Welfare Com. v. Superior Court*, 27 Cal. 3d 690, 697-98 (1980) (citing Cal.  
16 Const., art. XIV, sect. 1; Lab. Code, §§ 70-74, 1171-1204). Wage orders are “quasi-legislative  
17 regulations and are construed in the same manner as statutes under the ordinary rules of statutory  
18 construction.” *Securitas Sec. Servs., USA, Inc. v. Sup. Ct.*, 197 Cal.App.4th 115, 121 (2011) (citing  
19 *Singh v. Sup. Ct.*, 140 Cal.App.4th 387, 392 (2006)). These wage orders are codified in Title 8 of the  
20 California Code of Regulations.  
21

22 The parties agree that Wage Order 7-2001 (hereinafter “Wage Order 7”), applicable to the  
23 “mercantile industry,” is the wage order covering the putative class members here. Section 9 of  
24 Wage Order 7 provides that “[w]hen uniforms are required by the employer to be worn by the  
25 employee as a condition of employment, such uniforms shall be provided and maintained by the  
26  
27  
28

1 employer.” 8 Cal. Code Reg. § 11070. It further provides that “[t]he term ‘uniform’ includes  
2 wearing apparel and accessories of distinctive design or color.” *Id.*

3 The crux of the parties’ dispute here is the meaning of the term “uniform,” and more  
4 specifically the meaning of “*distinctive* design or color,” for purposes of Wage Order 7.  
5 Interpretation of the term “uniform” in this or any other Wage Order is apparently a matter of first  
6 impression in the courts.<sup>2</sup>

7 Federal courts interpreting a state law look to the state’s rules of statutory interpretation and  
8 attempt to determine what meaning the state’s highest court would give it. *Bass v. County of Butte*,  
9 458 F.3d 978, 981 (9th Cir. 2006). Under California Supreme Court precedent, courts “start with the  
10 statute’s words, assigning them their usual and ordinary meanings, and construing them in context.”  
11 *Martinez v. Combs*, 49 Cal. 4th 35, 51 (2010). “If the words themselves are not ambiguous, [courts]  
12 presume the Legislature meant what it said, and the statute’s plain meaning governs.” *Id.*

13 The California Supreme Court has also held that “the IWC’s Wage Orders are entitled to  
14 “extraordinary deference.” *Brinker Rest. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 53 Cal. 4th 1004, 1027 (2012).  
15 “[I]n light of the remedial nature of the legislative enactments authorizing the regulation of wages,  
16 hours and working conditions [by the IWC] for the protection and benefit of employees, the statutory  
17 provisions are to be liberally construed with an eye to promoting such protection.” *Id.* at 1026-27  
18 (quoting *Indus. Welfare Com. v. Superior Court*, *supra*, 27 Cal.3d at 690, 602 (1980)).  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23

---

24       <sup>2</sup> The parties cite no published California opinions, or any opinion of the federal courts interpreting  
25 California law, as to what constitutes a “uniform” for purposes of the IWC Wage Orders or Labor Code §  
26 2802, nor has the Court found any. Cf., e.g., *O’Connor v. Starbucks*, 2008 WL 2761586 (N.D. Cal. July 14,  
27 2008) (assuming, based upon parties’ agreement, that apron was a “uniform” under Wage Order 7, section 9);  
28 *In re Work Uniform Cases*, 133 Cal.App.4th 328, 345 (2005) (holding that public entities were not required to  
pay the cost of employee uniforms under Labor Code § 2802 without considering what constituted a  
“uniform”); *Department of Industrial Relations v. U.I. Video*, 55 Cal.App.4th 1084 (1997) (considering  
breach of agreement settling “uniform” violation claims where no determination of liability had been  
made).

1       Here, both parties argue that the plain meaning of the phrase “distinctive design or color” is  
2 unambiguous, yet they reach divergent results. Plaintiffs argue that “distinctive” means “specific,”  
3 and so long as the employer has specified a particular design or a particular color of wearing apparel,  
4 that apparel is a “uniform.” Thus, Plaintiffs argue that Defendant’s requirement of pants of a specific  
5 design (“Dockers-style”) and a specific color (“traditional khaki”) means that the required apparel is  
6 a uniform under Wage Order 7. Defendant, on the other hand, submits that “distinctive” means  
7 “unique or uncommon.” Thus, because “traditional khaki” and “Dockers-style” are not uncommon  
8 or unique, the requirement to wear pants of this type does not amount to requiring a “uniform” under  
9 Wage Order 7.

10       The Court finds that the term “distinctive” can reasonably be read to mean either “specific”  
11 (as Plaintiffs contend) or “unique or uncommon” (as Defendant contends) and is therefore  
12 ambiguous standing on its own. As a result, the Wage Order’s definition of “uniform” is ambiguous  
13 as well.

14       When the meaning of an enactment is not plain from the words itself, a court may look to an  
15 agency’s interpretations of its meaning. *See Murphy v. Kenneth Cole Productions, Inc.*, 40 Cal. 4th  
16 1094, 1103 (2007). The parties cite interpretations by the IWC as well as the Department of Labor  
17 Standards Enforcement (“DLSE”), the agency charged with enforcement of the Wage Orders and  
18 Labor Code section 2802. *Tidewater Marine W., Inc. v. Bradshaw*, 14 Cal. 4th 557, 561-62 (1996).  
19 Defendants rely on the DLSE Enforcement Policies and Interpretations Manual (“DLSE  
20 Enforcement Manual”), DLSE Opinion Letters, and the IWC’s “Statement of Basis” for a previous  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 iteration of Wage Order 7 issued in 1980.<sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs likewise rely on the DLSE Enforcement  
2 Manual and various DLSE Opinion Letters.

3 As to a matter of statutory interpretation, the IWC's Statement of Basis is entitled to  
4 deference in its interpretation of the Labor Code and of the meaning of the Wage Orders it  
5 promulgates. The IWC is vested with "quasi-legislative authority." *Indus. Welfare Com.*, 27 Cal. 3d  
6 at 702. Section 1177 of the California Labor Code requires the IWC to include a "statement as to the  
7 basis upon which the order is predicated" so that the public knows "how and why" the IWC took the  
8 action that it did after a period of public comment and hearings. *Id.* at 709-711. The California  
9 Supreme Court, specifically examining the Statements of Basis in the IWC's 1980 Wage Orders held  
10 that those Statements of Basis fulfilled the requirements of Labor Code section 1177. *Id.* However,  
11 the California courts have held repeatedly that DLSE's interpretations in the DLSE Enforcement  
12 Manual and in its Opinion letters are not entitled to deference, but that courts "may give them  
13 whatever persuasive weight they carry." *Sumuel v. ADVO, Inc.*, 155 Cal. App. 4th 1099, 1109  
14 (2007) (citing *Morillion v. Royal Packing Co.*, 22 Cal. 4th 575, 584 (2000) and *Tidewater*, 14 Cal.  
15 4th at 577 [holding that DLSE Enforcement Manual was not entitled to higher level of deference  
16 accorded a regulation because it was not adopted consistent with the Administrative Procedures  
17 Act's requirements of public notice and comment].)

21 The Statement of Basis for the 1980 iteration of what is now Wage Order 7 provided as  
22 follows:

23 The definition and [DLSE] enforcement policy is sufficiently flexible to allow the  
24 employer to specify basic wardrobe items which are usual and generally usable in the

---

25  
26 <sup>3</sup> Defendant also relies on informal email correspondence in which a DLSE employee indicated that  
jeans could constitute a "uniform" only when an employer specifies a "particular color" of jeans. (See  
27 Defendant's Notice of Lodgement in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment [Dkt No. 46-6 through 46-14,  
hereinafter "NOL"], Exh. 5.) The Court denied the request for judicial notice because the email is  
28 unauthenticated and is not a proper subject of judicial notice, as stated on the record at the September 25, 2012  
hearing.

1 occupation, such as white shirts, dark pants and black shoes and belts, all of  
2 unspecified design, without requiring the employer to furnish such items. If a  
3 required black or white uniform or accessory does not meet the test of being generally  
4 usable in the occupation the employee may not be required to pay for it.

5 (NOL, Exh. 1 [excerpt of DLSE Enforcement Manual quoting IWC Wage Order Statement of Basis]  
6 at § 45.5.5.)<sup>4</sup> This concept of wardrobe items “of unspecified design,” but of a specified color,  
7 which are “usual and generally usable in the occupation” thus clarifies the meaning of “distinctive.”<sup>5</sup>

8 The DLSE Enforcement Manual and the Opinion Letters cited help clarify the meaning that  
9 the agency has ascribed to “uniform” and to “distinctive” for enforcement purposes. Citing to a 1994  
10 Opinion Letter, the DLSE Enforcement Manual articulates the agency’s position that white nurse  
11 uniforms, which can be worn wherever the nurse is employed, are “generally usable” and not subject  
12 to the reimbursement requirement. (NOL, Exh. 1 at § 45.5.2.) But if an employer required that the  
13 same standard nurse’s uniform be worn by employees in a different occupation, such as  
14 housekeeping or clerical, that attire would not be “generally usable in the occupation” and the  
15 employer would be required to reimburse its employees. (NOL, Exh. 1 at § 45.5.3.) Further, citing a  
16 1990 Opinion Letter and a prior enforcement action, the DLSE Enforcement Manual states the  
17 agency’s position that requiring tropical shirts (for restaurant employees) or a combination of a blue  
18 shirt with tan or khaki pants (for video store employees) would make the apparel “so distinctive as to  
19 require that the employer pay for the cost of such clothes.” (NOL, Exh. 1 at § 45.5.6.)

20  
21  
22  
23  
24       <sup>4</sup> The DLSE Enforcement Manual section citing this Statement of Basis noted that “[t]his language  
25 appeared in the Statement as to the Basis for the 1980 and subsequent Orders and inasmuch as no substantive  
26 changes were made to the language dealing with uniforms, the basis for the language remains valid.” (NOL,  
27 Exh. 1 at § 45.5.5.)  
28

29       <sup>5</sup> Defendant argues that the IWC and DLSE interpretations should be construed as creating a two-part  
30 test: (1) whether clothing is a “uniform;” and (2) even if it is a uniform, whether it fits an “exception” to  
31 reimbursement because it is “generally usable in the occupation.” (See Motion at 5 [Dkt. No. 46-1].) The  
32 Court does not read the “generally usable” interpretive statements as creating an exception but simply  
33 clarifying the meaning of “distinctive” in the context of a uniform.

1                   Additional DLSE Opinion Letters further describe the contours of the term “uniform.” So,  
2 for example, the DLSE has stated its view that a requirement for maître d’s and hosts at restaurants  
3 to wear not simply a white shirt and black pants but a tuxedo constituted a “uniform” because  
4 tuxedos are not “basic wardrobe items” and “are generally not usable on an industry wide basis [like]  
5 the nurses’ white uniforms.” (NOL, Ex. 9 [DLSE Opinion Letter dated November 3, 1989].) In  
6 response to an inquiry as to whether a requirement that retail sales employees wear “metal-free”  
7 clothing so as to easily pass through the store’s metal detectors, the DLSE opined that although such  
8 clothing (e.g., sweatpants, pajama bottoms, or slippers) might have “common personal utility” or  
9 “value outside the employment,” such items were of a “distinctive design” and were required as a  
10 condition of employment, making the required clothing a “uniform” for which the employer would  
11 be required to reimburse its employees. (NOL, Ex. 7 [DLSE Opinion Letter No. 1994.02.16-1].) By  
12 contrast, DLSE has opined that requiring restaurant employees to wear short sleeve polo shirts of  
13 “unspecified manufacturer in one of five general colors” is not subject to the Wage Order because  
14 the “very general nature” of the company’s requirement “takes it out of the category of a ‘distinctive  
15 design’ or ‘distinctive color.’” (NOL, Ex. 3 [DLSE Opinion Letter dated October 3, 1994].)

16                   Taking into consideration the language of the Wage Order and the interpretations of both the  
17 IWC and DLSE, as well as the overall context of the purposes of the Wage Order, the Court  
18 concludes that “of distinctive design or color” is best understood to mean: of a specified color or  
19 design, or both, that is not usual or common *within the employee’s occupation*. Put differently, if an  
20 employer specifies a particular color or design of clothing, unless that color or design is common  
21 within the occupation, the employer is required to reimburse employees for its cost. However, if the  
22 attribute specified is common within the *same* occupation, the employer is not so obligated. Thus,  
23 while requiring a nurse to wear a standard, white nurse’s uniform may specify color and design, both  
24 the design and color are common within the nursing occupation such that they do not qualify as a  
25  
26  
27  
28

1 “uniform” for which the employer must reimburse the employee. On the other hand, when the  
2 employer specifies a particular design (metal-free, tropical) or a specific color combination (blue  
3 shirt with tan pants), unless that design or color specification is common to the occupation (like the  
4 white shirt and black pants for restaurant employees) it is a “uniform” and the employer is obligated  
5 to reimburse employees for its cost.

6  
7 Here, Defendant’s Guidelines specify the color and design of pants employees must wear.  
8 The parties are in dispute as to whether such design and color are common within the occupation,  
9 and indeed as to the proper scope of the occupation the Court should consider for comparison.  
10 Remarkably, both parties have failed to submit admissible evidence on these issues.

11  
12 In support of its motion, Defendant assumed, without further authority or explanation, that  
13 the relevant occupation is the “retail sales occupation” generally and offered comparisons to  
14 employees at Target, Wal-Mart, Sears, and others. Defendant requested that the Court take judicial  
15 notice of several items offered to prove the proposition that “[k]haki-colored pants are used as part of  
16 the dress code for several major retail stores.” (DF, Fact 6.) However, as set forth on the record at  
17 the hearing, the documents offered in support of this proposition (Defendant’s Exh. 19, 20, 21) are  
18 not proper subjects of judicial notice and not admissible evidence to prove this purported “fact.”<sup>6</sup>  
19

20 In support of their cross-motion, Plaintiffs asserted that the relevant occupation for  
21 comparison is the mobile wireless retail occupation. They offered evidence in support of their  
22 contention that other major wireless providers, as well as other retail stores, do not allow their retail  
23 sales employees to wear Dockers-style twill or chino pants in traditional khaki color. (PF, Facts 10  
24

---

25  
26 <sup>6</sup> Defendant requested that the Court take judicial notice of online print-outs of various retail  
27 clothing catalogs and news or online blog articles regarding the prevalence of khaki pants both in and  
28 out of the work place. (See Def.’s Exhs. 11-15, 20-23.) As stated on the record at oral argument,  
these documents are not the proper subject of a request for judicial notice and, standing alone, are not  
admissible.

1 and 11.) Again, the evidence offered in support of these contentions is not admissible, as the Court  
2 set forth on the record at the hearing.<sup>7</sup>

3 Without any admissible evidence in the record regarding the appropriate comparison  
4 occupation and whether “Dockers-style pants in traditional khaki color” are generally usable in that  
5 occupation, the Court cannot decide, as a matter of law, whether Defendant is obligated to reimburse  
6 Plaintiffs and similarly situated employees for the costs of purchasing such clothing. Moreover,  
7 because the parties disagree on the definition of the relevant occupation, this issue alone raises a  
8 triable issue of fact and precludes summary judgment.

9  
10 **CONCLUSION**

11 Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment and **DENIES**  
12 Plaintiffs’ Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment.

13  
14 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

15 **Date: December 10, 2012**



16 YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS  
17 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

24  
25 <sup>7</sup> Plaintiffs offered the declaration of Rubi Quihuis, a law clerk working in their counsel’s  
26 office, who went to several local retail wireless mobile retailers and made observations of the types  
27 of pants the employees were wearing. (Declaration of Rubi Quihuis, Dkt. No. 47-7.) Defendant  
28 objected to this declaration on the grounds that this witness was not disclosed as required by Rule 26  
of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. More significantly, however, the declaration did not have  
sufficient indicia of reliability or relevance to the matters before the Court. Thus, the Court granted  
Defendant’s motion to strike. The Court has not considered any statement therein in connection with  
this ruling.